

Published Every Friday

Mount Vernon Signal.

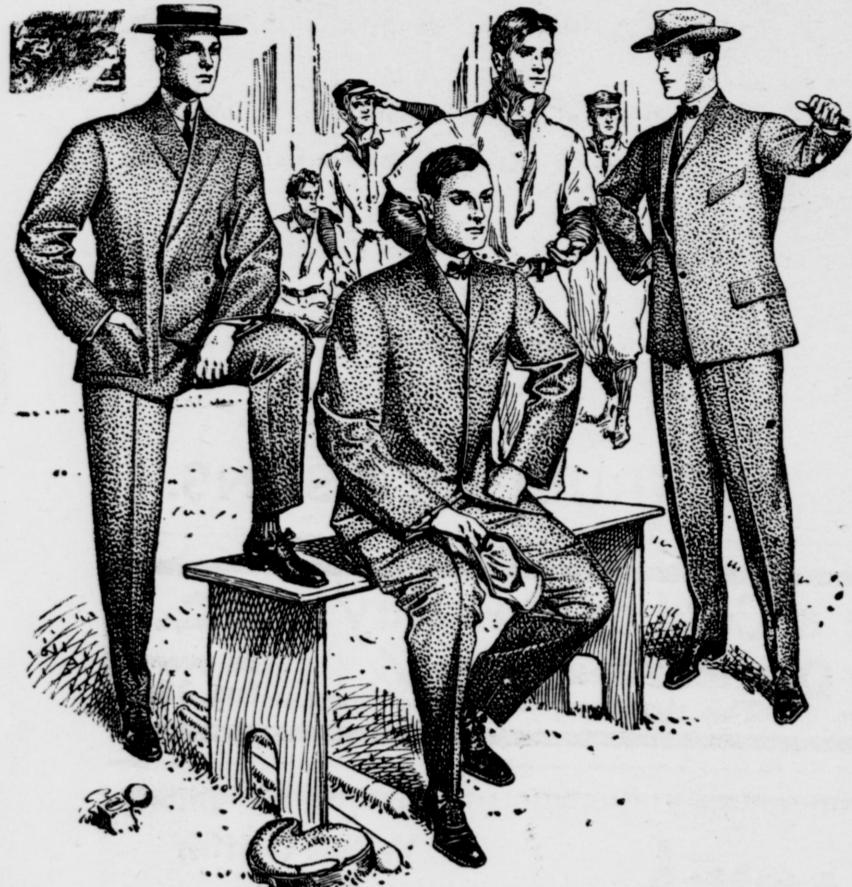
Established 1887

VOLUME XIX.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906.

NUMBER 35

U-G BAKER KING OF LOW PRICES.



HURRY UP! GET IN THE GAME!

We want every man and boy in Rockcastle county to wear one of the famous



You Can't Get Something for Nothing

But you can certainly secure from us the most wonderful Suits you ever saw for prices running as follows: \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15.00.

Up-to-date Fashions, Superior Workmanship.



Douglas Shoes Sell And Excel. Why?

Because Expert designers conceive them; the greatest shoe man in the world makes them, and expert shoe men handle them.

Douglas Shoes fit, wear, are shapely and have "tone."

Built to give satisfaction from the time you buy them until worn out—and they do.

Better Get A Pair.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

In each line the styles are the latest and absolutely correct. We have the reputation of being able to fit out a young man in the very latest style, from "Top to Toe," and we are proud of it.

Hurry up! Get in the Game.

U-G BAKER KING OF LOW PRICES.

PRINT SHOWS THROUGH

KENTUCKY HOME COMING WEEK BREVIETIES.

SAYERS.

Louisville will be decorated and illuminated as never before—a sea of color by day and, and flood of light by night.

Throughout the week there will be home parties and receptions, and many clubs and fraternal bodies will keep "open house."

The local alumni of different universities will give banquets to returning alumni.

Old familiar hymns will be a special feature of "Till We Meet Again" services on Sunday, June 17.

A special program on entertainment of visiting newspaper men will see that the "pencil pushers" are royally entertained.

Nearly every county in the State is making preparations to "put the big pot in the little one" for former residents the week after the big event in Louisville.

The exhibition of relics, which will be limited to Kentucky history is to contain much to interest all visitors. It will be installed in glass cases in the gymnasium of the new Armory.

All descendants of Daniel Boone are to be shown special attention on the day named in honor of the great pioneer.

Guests' badges are to be distributed from the headquarters assigned to the different counties in the Armory. A special copyright design—cellophane button in several colors, depicting Kentucky history, attack by Indians of a fort, bar of music of "My Old Kentucky home" head of Daniel Boone, etc., with two ribbons attached—the badge is very attractive.

The Kentucky Hall of Fame will have portraits of more than one hundred sons and daughters of Kentucky who have helped to make the State illustrious.

Two hundred young men from Louisville's high schools have volunteered to act as members of the information bureau. They will meet all trains during the "Week" and give information to visitors.

Bands and orchestras will make the music of the occasion, and in addition choruses will help swell the volume of harmonious sound.

Governor Beckham has appointed a commissioner to officially represent each county in the State.

These commissioners have appointed hosts and vice-commissions and maids of honor to serve with them at the county headquarters to be established for each county in the Armory, at which former residents will be welcomed and will receive badges.

Louisville's famous organization—"The Kentucky Colonels"—will act as special escort to distinguished Kentuckians on the programme.

Numerous county rallies will be held during the "Week."

The Home Coming Association has arranged with the Baldwins, the successful air-ship demonstrators of the St. Louis World's Fair and the Portland Exposition, to exhibit their latest improved air ship in Louisville during Home Coming week. The High School athletic grounds at Brook and Breckenridge streets, will be used as an aerodrome.

The air-ship will be exhibited daily from 9 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. On Monday and Tuesday of "Home Coming Week" it will be shown all day. Flights will be made daily, the weather permitting, over the entire city.

AN ALARMING SITUATION frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of stomach and bowels. Guaranteed by all druggist. Price 25c.

It is even money that Secretary Tait suspects Justice Brown of ulterior motives in quitting the Supreme Court just at this juncture

A man who is in perfect health so he can do an honest day's work when necessary, has much for which he should be thankful. Mr. L. C. Rogers of Branchton, Pa., writes that he was not only unable to work, but he couldn't stoop over to tie his own shoes. Six bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made a new of him. He says, "Success to Foley's Kidney Cure." Chas. C. Davis, leading druggist.

H. H. WOOD, President, W. G. NICELEY, 1st, V-President, F. L. THOMPSON, 2nd, V-President, M. B. SALIN, Cashier.

PEOPLES BANK,

[BRANCH CITIZENS BANK, BRODHEAD]

MT. VERNON, KENTUCKY.

We solicit the accounts of Firms and Individuals, guaranteeing careful, courteous treatment and prompt service to all our customers.

Protected by an absolute fire and burglar proof screw door safe and burglar insurance.

We pay 3 per cent. on all deposits of \$100 or more when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. WOOD, W. G. NICELEY, W. J. SPARKS, J. W. RIDER, F. L. THOMPSON, JOE DICKERSON, G. T. JOHNSON, M. J. MILLER, L. W. BETHURUM, M. B. SALIN.

The Gibraltor of Rockcastle County Financial Institutions

CITIZENS BANK

OF BRODHEAD, KY.

Offers to the people a safe and conservative Banking System.

ACCOUNTS OF Individual Firms and Corporations Solicited.

Give us your business and we guarantee a pleasant and profitable relation.

Pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more when left in the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

J. W. HUTCHESON, Cashier.

ADJOINING COUNTIES

Atty. R. D. Hill, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, died at his home in Williamsburg Saturday night after an illness of several weeks.

By agreement the cases against James Hargis, Alex. Hargis and Callahan, charged with the murder of James Cockrell, and taken to Lexington on a change of venue, were continued till the September term of court.

The insurance companies distract a man's serenity about dying and the Beef Trust seems determined to make him mighty uneasy about continuing to live.

FOLLOWING THE FLG.

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines, health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant U. S. A., of Rural Route 1, Concord, N. H., says:

"I was two years in Cuba and two in the Philippines, and being subject to colds, I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now, in New Hampshire, we find it in the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and all lung diseases. Guaranteed at all drugstores. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

It remains to be seen whether it will be Coal Trust or Oil Trust that will gobble the denatured alcohol industry.

W. A. CARSON, Painter & Paper-hanger,

Agent for
HENRY BOSCH CO.'S,
line of

WALL PAPER, ROOM MOULDINGS, ETC., ETC.

Let us make you an estimate on work before placing your order.

All Work Guaranteed.
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25cts.

SHIELD BRAND
FITS WELL WEARS WELL
WEAR WELL CLOTHING
Men's Youths and Boys Suits

The most economical to buy because they are better made and fit more perfectly than other suits sold at Popular Prices.

None Genuine without the Label on the Collar.

For sale by **J. FISH,**
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY. JUNE 8, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL 79



TIME TABLE.

22 north..... 1:24 p m
24 north..... 3:32 a m
23 south..... 1:24 p m
21 South..... 12:36 a m

JAS. LANDRUM, Agent.
Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL

Judge S. D. Lewis went to Frankfort Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Riddle visited relatives at Maretburg this week.

Mrs. D. N. Williams has been very sick for the last few days.

Conn Brown has returned from C.U. for the summer vacation.

Mrs. Cleo Brown has been numbered among the sick this week.

Oscar Bryant is working nights while J. Lawrence is taking a vacation.

Quite a number are preparing to take in "Home Coming" in Louisville next week.

Winfred Proctor is very low and chances for his recovery are very much against him.

Supt. and Mrs. G. M. Ballard attended Commencement exercises of the Berea College this week.

Can Adams has been suffering from a slight attack of fever for a few days. He is better at this time.

J. J. Lawrence and mother left for Hyden Sunday, where Mrs. Lawrence will spend the summer. They drove through.

Mr. and Mr. J. T. Meadows, of Pine Hill, passed through yesterday en route for Crab Orchard to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Alice Stagner Dunn, a sister of Mrs. Martha Schoeler, after a two weeks visit with Mt. Vernon relatives, left for Somerset to-day.

W. S. Cummins writes from Bucklin, Kans., that he is in the restaurant business at that point and that he feeds 200 to 250 people a day.

Miss Eva Fish, of Mt. Vernon, and Mrs. Franklin and Miss Branan, of Wildie, are visiting Miss Ted Cook on Center street. —[Be rea News.

Eugene Mullins has returned from Colorado where he went twenty-one months ago for his health, looking much improved. He will go back about September.

R. B. Mullins will move to his property recently purchased of C. C. Williams. He is preparing to build a handsome two story structure on the lot where now stands the old residence.

Dr. Lytle Adams, who graduated from the St. Louis Dental College a few days ago, spent a few days with his parents here, on his way to Wilton. Dr. Shoudy, a classmate, came with him.

LOCAL

Circuit Court adjourned Wednesday.

The Attorneys say, they were able to dispose of quite a lot of civil business this court.

The ice cream supper given in the court-house yard Saturday evening was quite a success, realizing about \$40.

W. M. Owens, the Burr merchant, says that he has shipped since January 1st, 1906. Ninety-seven cases of eggs which net him \$369.83.

The only Commonwealth case of any importance disposed of since our last issue, was that of John Angel charged with house-breaking, who pleaded guilty and was given one year in the pen.

CLUBING OFFER:—Until further notice we will furnish the Signal and Weekly Courier Journal for \$1.50 a year, or the Signal and Louisville Herald (Daily) for \$2.00. Cash must accompany all orders under this arrangement.

The twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Bogue Phillips, while out shooting rats with another boy, was accidentally shot in the shoulder, however his injuries were no serious, and we understand is rapidly recovering.

WANTED:—Chestnut Cord Wood green or deaden, cut in five foot lengths. For particular write.

BIG STONE EXTRACT WORKS.
Cadet, Wise County, Va.

HORSE SHOING:—Bring your horses to H. C. Gentry, on Richmond street and get them shod all round for 80 cents. I also have a first-class wagon ready for sale at a most reasonable price; quality of work considered. Call and examine for yourselves.

H. C. GENTRY,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

NOTICE.—A late act of the Legislature forbids the shipment of in toxicating liquors into local option or prohibition counties or communities after June 11th. After that date I can fill no more shipping orders from my customers in Rock castle county, etc.

CURTIS GOVER,
Crab Orchard.

JUN 1 21

SPECIAL TERM:—As the next regular term of Circuit Court, under the new arrangement, will not come until the second Monday in December, Judge Jarvis has called a special term to begin the first Monday in September and to last three weeks. Nothing but civil business will be tried at the special term.

HOME COMING CONTRIBUTIONS.

Reported 1st issue	\$17 or
F. L. Thompson	1.0
W. J. Sparks	2 or
R. H. Hamlin	.5
Sowder & Owens	.50
A. B. Furnish	.25
J. J. Wood	1.00

This leaves a balance yet to be collected of \$6.75, which is Rock castle's full expense for badges and register. Any one wishing to contribute will please do so at once.

The editors and publishers of the Eighth District Publishers' League had the pleasure of visiting the beautiful city of Shelbyville, Saturday of last week. The occasion was the regular quarterly meeting of the league. The visitors on arriving were met at the depot by Mr. Shennick and Mr. Cozine, two of the local editors and conducted to the City Hall, where the business sessions of the League were held.

At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned and the members were conducted to the hotel by the above-named gentlemen, where a most appetizing and sumptuous dinner was served. After a short business session in the afternoon the visitors enjoyed a trip over the city in carriages. This trip was enjoyed very much for Shelbyville is undoubtedly a very beautiful city, the equality of the financial standing of the residents is very evident from the uniformity of the homes all over the city. The visit was greatly enjoyed, and the resident editors are to be highly commended upon their entertainment of the visiting press. The League of this district is growing in prominence quite rapidly and is making its presence felt in many ways.

Panic stricken and terrified at the tragedy which was enacted before them, and unable to do any thing to prevent it, ten thousand men, women and children gathered to witness the commencement exercises at Berea College Wednesday, saw Mrs. Nannie Nuckles shoot and instantly kill Mrs. Viana Black.

When the shot rang out and the crowd saw the woman fall, with blood spurting from her breast, there was a stampede, and for a short time the wildest excitement prevailed. Jealousy is given as the motive, but there is much confusion and the details of the tragedy cannot be learned accurately. It is said that the two women had not been on friendly terms for some time. Mrs. Nuckles was placed under arrest within a short time after the shooting. She made no effort to avoid arrest, and was taken to the jail in Richmond. The dead woman lived in Conway, Rockcastle county, and leaves five children and her husband. The woman who shot her also has a family. Her husband is living and she has three children. Mrs. Nuckles lives in Cartersville, in Garrard county. Both women had gone to Berea for the commencement exercises. Only one shot was fired by Mrs. Nuckles. It struck Mrs. Black in the left side and passed through her heart.

WANTED:—Chestnut Cord Wood green or deaden, cut in five foot lengths. For particular write.

On Monday May 28, 1906, without one moments warning, it pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the universe to call from labor our dear brother, Geo. H. Ponder, therefore be it resolved:

1st.—That Brodhead Lodge No 566 F. & A. M. has lost a good and faithful brother; the community an honest man; the church a cherished member, the wife and children a kind and devoted husband and father.

2nd.—To those of his immediate relatives and friends who are most heart-stricken at the loss we have all sustained, we have but little of this world's consolation to offer. We can only sincerely, deeply and most affectionately sympathize with them in their afflictive bereavement, but we can say that he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb looks down with infinite compassion upon the widow and fatherless children in the hour of their desolation and that the Great Architect will tell the arms of His love and protection around those who put their trust in him.

3rd.—That a page be set aside in our record book as a memorial and that these resolutions be spread hereon, a copy be sent to his family and also to the Masonic Home Journal and the Mt. VERNON SIGNAL for publication.

PERCY BENTON,)
J. F. WATSON,) Com
F. L. DURHAM,)

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spacie time valuable. Write once for full particulars and self addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT
132 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

The following are dates fixed for holding Kentucky Fairs for 1906 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omission or correction of dates:

Brodhead, Aug. 15—3 days.
Lancaster, July 18—3 days.
Houstonville, July 25—3 days.
Madisonville, July 31—5 days.
Danville, August 1—3 days.
Harrordsburg, Aug. 7—4 days.
Fern Creek, Aug. 14—4 days.
Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.
Columbia, August 21—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 21—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.
Springfield, August 22—4 days.
Elizabethtown, Sept. 4—3 days.
Paris, September 4—2 days.
Mouticello, Sept. 11—4 days.
Glasgow, Sept. 12—4 days.
Somerset, Sept. 5—4 days.
Falmouth, Sept. 26—4 days.

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD

It may be surprising to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days time. To do this, however, prompt action is necessary. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough Remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist.

BRODHEAD.

R. G. Wittmott is at home from Habersham, Tenn., for a few days. Miss Jones who has been the charming guest of Miss Eliza Pike for the past ten days has returned to her home in Garrard county. J. F. Frith, Robert G. Wittmott, M. C. Albright and W. J. Owens attended the commencement exercises at Berea Wednesday.—Mrs. M. E. Wittmott and daughter, Mrs. G. W. Brooks, are visiting Mrs. Granville Leece on Copper creek. —M. W. Broughton visited his brother, R. F. Broughton, at Somerset first of the week. Dr. Wm. Carter is in Louisville this week on professional business.—Geo. McFritch returned home from Berea Tuesday where he has been attending school for the past year.—Miss Ella Dunn has returned to her home at Danville after spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Frith.—Miss Etta Frith has returned home from Danville where she has been attending school for the past five months.—Cecil McClary is laid up with the measles.—Miss Lizzie Storms has returned to her home at Keavy after spending two weeks here the guest of Miss Lizzie Owens.—Miss Maud Forbes of Level Green, spent Sunday in our city.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., P. O. Box, Mass.
Also manufactured
SALT SPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL

Ayer's

FREE TRIP:—If you want a free trip to Mammoth Cave, now is the time to enter the SIGNAL contest. All that is required to get the trip, all expenses paid, is a club of twenty five (25) new cash subscribers of \$1.00 to the Mt. VERNON SIGNAL. There are already several who have begun making up clubs. The trip will take place some time in August. Just make up your mind that you intend to make the trip and it is half made.

FOLEY'S SHOREY AND STAR
For all kinds of sports, games, etc.
RENT PAYS FOR THE
LAND.

FERTILE SECTION OF THE
SOUTHWEST, WHERE LAND
SELLS FOR \$15 AND RENTS
FOR \$5 PER ACRE.

One of the remarkable things about Eastern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana is the fact that cleared land rents for \$5 per acre cash and can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15 per acre. It costs \$6 to \$10 an acre to clear it. Other improvements are slight and inexpensive.

The soil is rich alluvial, or made, it produces a bale of cotton per acre, worth \$45 to \$60. This accounts for its high rental value. Other crops such as corn, small grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits thrive as well.

Alfalfa yields 4 to 6 cuttings, a ton a cutting, and brings \$10 to \$16 per ton.

In other sections of these states, and in Texas as well, the rolling of hill-land is especially adapted to stock raising and fruit growing. Land is very cheap, \$5 to \$10; improved farms \$10, \$15 to \$25 per acre.

The new White River country offers many opportunities for settlers. High, rolling, the water is naturally adapted to stock and fruit raising. Can be bought as low as \$3 per acre.

See this great country for yourself and pick out a location. Descriptive literature, with maps, ree on request.

The Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain System Lines sell reduced roundtrip tickets on first and third Tuesdays of each month, to points in the West and Southwest, and returning 21 days with stopovers. For descriptive literature, time tables, etc., write to

R. T. G. MATTHEWS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky. or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger & Ticket Agent.

St. Louis, Mo.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS
ARE MORE ENDURING
THAN ANY STONE
BY WRITING
FOR DESIGNS & PRICES
MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Represented by
ROCKCASTLE BRONZE CO.,
MT. VERNON, KY.

Samples of White Bronze, Designs, Literature, Prices, etc., at J. Fish's Store. No cost to call up phone No. 100, from country points to talk Bronze matters.

in 23-11

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

All The Latest

FAIDS AND FANCIES

IN

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY

The newest styles and latest creations from the East.

HATS
GILT BELTS
EMBROIDERIES
ORGANDIES
CAPS

Mrs. Cleo Brown.

MT. VERNON, KY.

Shoes

SHOES THAT ARE SHOES ALL THROUGH and THROUGH
SHOES THAT WILL GIVE YOUR FEET A VACATION
SHOES THAT WILL MAKE YOUR PURSE GLAD.

We Have Them
We Want to Sell Them
You Need Them
Let's Get Up a Trade

The "PATRIOT" Shoe for Men \$3.50

made by specialty workmen, cut out of the best leathers money can buy

Stitched with the best Silk Thread.

Soles best oak tanned

Stylish, Servicable and

Comfortable. We have many styles of lasts, toes and leathers.

The "Patriot" has the "Star on the Heel" which guarantees the Quality.

The "PILGRIM" Shoe for Men \$3.

Another great Specialty Shoe. Made by the same people who make the "Patriot" and is in every way the best \$3.00 Shoe on the market. We carry it in styles enough to please you. The "Star on the Heel" is your protection.

"OUR FAMILY SHOES" for All the Family.

This line of shoes is made of best box calf, strong and sturdy as a battleship, comfortable as a glove. They will wear long enough to suit you no matter how much you "kick."

Mens..... \$2.75

Boys..... \$2.00

Womens..... \$1.75

COUNTY CLAIMS.

The following county claims have been allowed within the last year;

Georgia B. Rice for taking stenographic report in case of the Commonwealth vs. Bush Lump, **50** pauper.

Susie Harrison for taking care of and waiting on W. M. Harrison al. **20** allowed.

A. L. Killion allowed for taking care of Wm Barnes, **750**

Dr. R. H. Lewis for medical services rendered the following paupers; Mrs. John Mullins, Mrs. Armstead Gadd and Mrs. James Gaffill, **5100**

J. S. Reppert, surveyor of Brush Creek and Singleton Valley county road, allowed for use on the road the sum of **1500**

W. I. Dooley allowed for expenses in burying James Catron, Horace Sheppard, Mrs. Robt. Jewell, Wm. French and Frank John Mullins, paupers, **5863**

P. P. Singleton allowed as Viewer of county road, **100**

Julias Bordes allowed for furnishing coffin for Bertie Gaffill, pauper, **650**

M. D. Anglin allowed for boarding and waiting on Mary Pennington, a pauper, **4900**

J. J. Wien allowed for boarding and taking care of Catherine Patterson, a pauper, **2450**

W. H. Carmical and J. C. Bullock allowed as Viewers of county road, **200**

L. W. Bethurum allowed for ten months service as County Attorney, **5000**

M. C. Miller allowed for one year's service as County Court Clerk, **2500**

G. W. Payne allowed for taking care of John P. Barron during his last illness, **1500**

Dr. J. S. Cooper allowed for services rendered Mary A. Milburn, a pauper, **1200**

Dr. A. G. Lovell allowed for services rendered paupers **1200**

Mt Vernon Drug Co. allowed for medicine furnished paupers, **1995**

Mrs. J. J. Bullock allowed for clothing furnished paupers, **487**

Dr. M. Pennington allowed for services rendered Clint Northern, a small pox patient, **1000**

Dr. T. J. Price allowed for medical services rendered paupers **2200**

G. W. Mullins allowed for conveying Lig Johnson a pauper and a lunatic from Climax to Mt. Vernon, **320**

J. A. Wood allowed for merchandise furnished paupers **1403**

U. S. Berry allowed for taking care of Thos. Berry a pauper and blind, **1520**

J. L. Richmond allowed for taking care of and providing for R. B. Slavin, pauper, **1140**

Dr. S. C. Davis allowed for medicines furnished paupers, **1100**

D. G. Clark allowed for money advanced physicians of C. C. McGuire a pauper, **3000**

J. H. Renner allowed for coffins furnished Bert Roberts and Sams, paupers, **800**

J. A. Wood allowed for burial clothes furnished James Morris' child a pauper, **440**

Henry Gabbard allowed for making coffins for Armstead and Henry Gadd paupers, **800**

Dr. W. D. Laswell allowed for medical services rendered John Weaver and Florence Moore, **3000**

James A. Hardin allowed for keeping the three children of J. J. Chasteen, paupers, from Sept. 20, 1901 to July 23, 1903, **5000**

G. W. Anderson allowed for keeping and caring for Elisha Inman a pauper, **1000**

W. K. Shugars allowed for medicine furnished paupers, **1500**

A. J. Haggard allowed for guarding Ellen Rash a pauper, charged with a felony and not able to be confined in jail, **3300**

E. B. Newland for clothing furnished Ellen Rash's child a pauper, **500**

J. W. Owens allowed for assisting in the burial of Ellen Rash's child, a pauper, **250**

J. W. Lambert allowed for furnishing coffin and burial clothes for Cynthia Cornelison's child a pauper, **500**

W. C. Ogg allowed for burial expenses of Wedon Gadd's child **340**

Abney & Payne allowed for goods wares and merchandise furnished small-pox patients, **6985**

J. F. Watson for holding inquest over Ellen Rash's child and for medicines furnished paupers, **3200**

Chas C. Davis allowed for medicines furnished paupers, **920**

W. G. Niceley allowed for merchandise furnished paupers, **2520**

J. T. Adams allowed for merchandise furnished paupers and material furnished the jail, **6383**

Dr. Percy Benton allowed for medical services rendered pauper, **6200**

Dr. W. E. Graveley allowed for medical services rendered paupers, **15350**

E. S. Albright allowed for public printing, **4475**

M. J. Miller and F. L. Thompson, Pauper Committee, allowed the sum of **\$125565**; \$1000 payable out of the levy of 1905 and **\$25556** payable out of the levy of 1906 **125556**

M. J. Miller and F. L. Thompson each allowed **\$20** for services as Pauper Committee, **4000**

J. Fish for books furnished paupers and indigent children, **10700**

Bradley & Gilbert allowed for books of registration for November election 1905, **485**

Dr. A. G. Lovell allowed for services as chairman of the county board of health, **10000**

Bastin Telephone Co. allowed for phone rent, phone No. 56 court house for six months, **900**

S. P. Griffin for bridge across Roundstone creek, which was deeded to the county, **5000**

R. H. Hamm allowed for merchandise furnished Wm. Moberly and Sallie Farmer paupers, **1300**

W. I. Dooley allowed for burial clothing furnished Green Berry Cotton and John Suttles paupers, **3270**

Joe Wilson allowed for making a coffin for Wm. Francisco a pauper, **3000**

J. J. Purcell allowed for waiting on Circuit Court five days in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. W. Rider, **3000**

Wm. McHargue allowed for summoning 13 jurors in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. W. Rider, **260**

G. N. Owens allowed for looking after and taking care of small pox patients, **1000**

E. S. Albright allowed for printing ballots for the regular election 1905, court blanks and other supplies for Rockcastle county, **7500**

J. W. Parsons for services as Jailer of Rockcastle county, **88649**

W. G. Nicely allowed for merchandise furnished James H. Doan a pauper, **1950**

Bradley & Gilbert Co. allowed for Sheriff's books, etc., **3295**

Victor C. Tate allowed for services as Sheriff of Rockcastle county, **32143**

Dunn & Hamm allowed for merchandise furnished paupers, **1300**

Dr. A. G. Lovell allowed for medical services rendered paupers, **1070**

R. C. Adams allowed for conveying Edna Lee Johnson a lunatic from Pine Hill to Mt. Vernon, **2000**

It is ordered by the Court that one thousand dollars be appropriated for the benefit and comfort of paupers, **10000**

L. W. Bethurum allowed for services as County Attorney for the months of Nov. and Dec., **10000**

S. D. Lewis allowed for nine months service as County Judge, **4500**

G. M. Ballard allowed for services as School Commissioner for the months of Nov. and Dec., **10000**

S. L. Durham allowed for holding inquest over the body of John Manus who was killed by a moving train, **600**

The four Justices in attendance at this court are each allowed **\$300** for one day's service, **1200**

J. J. Wood allowed for merchandise furnished S. F. Croucher a pauper, **780**

Chenault & Evans allowed for furnishing voting house, election 1903 and 1904, **300**

R. L. McFerron allowed for taking Beeler Reynolds to house of reform, **1000**

J. A. Mullins allowed for furnishing voting and registration house Nov. election 1905, **400**

J. C. Taylor allowed for holding inquest over Jas. & Harlan Arnold, **1200**

Jerome Adams and F. L. Thompson each allowed **\$400** for services as registration and election officers 1904, **800**

Dr. M. Pennington allowed for services as physician, rendered Rockcastle county at the inquest of Millard Rash, **500**

Dr. R. H. Lewis for medical services rendered Armp Gadd, pauper, **600**

J. W. Parsons allowed for services as jailer of Rockcastle county, **8310**

H. O. Cable, W. H. Jones, I.O.

G. V. Owens, Justices of this court allowed **\$3** each for one day's services as such, **1500**

W. A. Carson papering and painting residence portion of the jail and furnishing material for same, **4040**

Bradley & Gilbert Co. allowed for furnishing civil docket book for use of county judge, **1445**

Bradley & Gilbert Co. allowed for order books etc., for use of Justices, **4070**

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FARM NO. 1.—This farm of 317 acres, located on Negro creek, near Brodhead, Ky., is one of the best farms in the county and will be sold at a bargain, the owner being unable to properly look after same, because of his health. The entire farm is under fence, 170 acres in cultivation, balance timbered, three houses on farm, good wells and springs, and plenty of good stock water. Also good orchard.

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FARM NO. 8.—214 acres near Freedom church splendid residence and a most desirable farm. Price \$2000, a bargain.

FARM NO. 10.—Three tracts of land in one body; consisting of 85, 84 and 155 acres, located on Glade Fork creek in Lincoln county, Ky., and about 6 miles from Crab Orchard, on Crab Orchard and Bee Lick road. These lands are located near the residences of George Hines and George Gooch.

About 75 acres of this land is bottom land, and a good part of it is up land, but level, and is good farming land. A bargain at \$3 per acre. One-third cash, the balance in one and two years.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Swear to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal.) Notary Public,

Mount Vernon Signal.

MAGAZINE SECTION,

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., JUNE 8, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

GIBSON GIRL WEDDED.

MRS. NANNIE SHAW, SISTER-IN-LAW OF ARTIST, BRIDE OF WALDORF ASTOR.

One of the Five Virginia Beauties.—A Daring Horse Woman and Fond of Exercise.—Five Million Dollar English Estate a Wedding Present.

A "Gibson Girl" is the talk of all England, for she has married a young man of that country, who is heir to an estate of more than \$400,000,000. The bride is none other than Mrs. Waldorf Astor, and a sister-in-law of Charles Dana Gibson, the celebrated American artist.

Mrs. Astor is one of five sisters, all natives of Virginia and belonging to a family numbered among the F.F.V.'s, standing high in the aristocracy of the South. She was a Miss Nannie Langhorne and later the wife of Bobby Shaw, from whom she was divorced. All of the Langhorne sisters are remarkable beauties, paying particular attention to every detail of face and figure. A Virginia lady who knew them in their girlhood days stated that their rules of living were something like this: "Breakfast early and exercise briskly for an hour or two. Have a luncheon and exercise again, this time riding. Luncheon again and then a long, vigorous tramp or a cross country ride to hounds, just for the pleasure of it, then a hearty supper, then a long walk in the southern twilight, and then bed."

SPLENDID WOMAN RIDER.

With a strong horse beneath her, and the pack in full cry, to see Nannie Langhorne riding to hounds was a sight for men and gods. In the days of her girlhood, at the Deep Run, in Virginia, she was Diana stirred, and it is no stretching of facts when one avows that men came from far and wide just to see her, with her pink cheeks aglow and her fair hair loose to the breeze, pound the sod in a madcap abandon for the brush. Nothing daunted this young Virginian in the way of ditch or fence, hill or hollow, and at 16 she was famed as the most intrepid and brilliant horsewoman in her native State.

Two things won for Mrs. Langhorne Shaw the heir of William Waldorf Astor: the beauty of her being, when on horseback, and her bubbling irrepressible Americanism. Young Astor, when he beheld her in her glory

mond, given by Mr. Astor to his daughter-in-law, which later on is to be reset and worn on her presentation at court. This historic gem belonged to Charles the Bold, the Duke of Burgundy, and fetched \$100,000 at the sale of the Demidoff collection in 1865. It was secured by Mr. Astor some years ago from a millionaire parsee, Sir C. Jeejeebhay, for \$170,000. Mr. Astor also gave one of the finest tiaras in London, which cost more than \$100,000, as well as the title deeds to Cliveden mansion and estates, with the many treasures he has added thereto, including a magnificent suite of old Chipperie furniture, and some wonderful French china, originally from Versailles, and once the property of Empress Eugenie. The value of this latter gift probably exceeds \$500,000.

It is understood that the young people plan to make their home at Cliveden. In 1893 Mr. Astor purchased

WARSHIPS NOT WANTED.

"FIGHTING BOB" EVAN'S SHIPS ORDERED TO LEAVE NEW YORK HARBOR.

United States Battleships and Cruisers Obstructions to Navigation—Thousands of Gallons of Oil Released by Fouled Anchor.

New York City in its hurry and rush of business did not seem to stop for patriotic reasons to enjoy the sight of a dozen United States warships anchored in her harbor. The American fleet riding majestically at anchor in the North River, attracting the attention of thousands of sight-seers, was requested to "move on." The stalwart battleships and armored cruisers with their great length and in command of no less a personage than

says Crawford was in good health and good spirits.

While Mr. Crawford was in Beirut American missionaries attempted to dissuade him from entering on the trip, and pointed out to him the great danger of the undertaking. He was firm in his resolve, however, and left on January 9th.

Before departing the skater left his itinerary with Dr. Williams, an American dentist, whose guest he was temporarily. Crawford's intention was to strike out over the hard road to Bagdad, which is about 600 miles from Beirut. Thence he intends going southeast 300 miles to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates and near the Persian coast. He was undecided whether he would travel by land or sea over the 1,200 miles to Bellochistan.

His plans included many excursions through Bellochistan, a journey across the Gulf to India, and a year or more in that country. He purposes to accomplish all this on money he may earn along the way.

NEW RAIL AUTOMOBILES.

Each Machine Runs Independently by Its Own Motor.

The craze of autoists to build palace touring cars for pleasure trips has caused railroad corporations to dabble in the novelty of motor vehicle transportation. Some of the unique cars that have been applied for are certainly freak products.

A car that resembles a huge steel battering ram has been completed at the shops of the Union Pacific railroad, at Omaha, Neb. It is a big steel structure especially designed for climbing grades and run by its own gasoline motor, over standard gauge rails. On its trial trip it developed a speed of forty miles an hour, climbing, it is said, a grade of 20 per cent.

RACED THE STEAM CARS.

It was given its first long-distance trial on April 14th, when it left Omaha as the second section of train No. 1, known as the Overland Limited. The motor car gained on No. 1 to such extent that at Fremont, 46 miles from Omaha, the motor car was held on the block six minutes. Owing to a heavy wind and meeting trains from this time on, No. 1's schedule was not maintained; however, the total time of the motor car from Omaha to Grand Island, 153.6 miles, was 5 hours and 12 minutes, with delays amounting to 40 minutes on account of orders, meeting trains, etc. The actual running time for the 153.6 miles was 4 hours 32 minutes, or 34 miles per hour. There was no delay whatever on account of the motor car, and the machinery was in almost constant motion from Omaha to Grand Island. On the return trip April 15 the actual running time was 4 hours 10 minutes, or 36.3 miles per hour. From Elkhorn to South Omaha, a distance of 24.3 miles was covered in 36 minutes, or 42 miles per hour. A maximum speed of 53 miles per hour was attained on this trip.

Railroad officials witnessing the machine's trial trip expressed much gratification. Some of the officials go even so far as to predict that the gasoline motor will ultimately revolutionize interurban railroad transportation.

SCHEME OF VENTILATION.
This machine has several new arrangements, the most conspicuous of which is the ventilation of the cars. The windows are round, similar to port holes on steamships, and are air, water and dust proof. The cars have entrance in the middle instead of at the end.

The new method of ventilation fairly well avoids the close and sometimes foul atmospheric conditions so often encountered in electric and other transportation cars, sufficiently so as to predict complete success in this direction. The vibration and noise of the engine were largely eliminated and mechanism of the car worked splendidly on this trial run.

The cars will accommodate sixty passengers each, with comfort. They have every modern convenience, and

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

CREATION OF MOST WONDERFUL AND PUZZLING OF DETECTIVE CHARACTERS.

Sketch of Discouragements of Conan Doyle to Break into the Field of Literature—Manuscript, Regularly Returned.

The author of "The White Company," "Sir Nigel," "Study in Scarlet" and other Sherlock Holmes stories—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Mar. 22, 1859. He comes of an artistic family, and is the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist, whose pictorial sketches appeared for more than thirty years under the initials of "H. B." without disclosure of the artist's

blended into one about the time when the tiger met the man. I was a realist in the age of the romantics. I described at some length, both verbally and pictorially, the untimely end of that wayfaring man. But when the tiger had absorbed him, I found myself slightly embarrassed as to how my story was to go on. "It is very easy to get people into scrapes and very hard to get them out again," was my sage comment on the difficulty; and I have often had cause to repeat this precocious aphorism of my childhood. Upon this occasion the situation was beyond me, and my book, like my man, was engulfed in my tiger.

At Stonyhurst, and also at Fledgling, in Germany, Doyle's literary inclination was shown in the editorship of school magazines. In 1876 he returned to Edinburgh and took up the study of medicine at the university there, where he remained until he obtained his diploma, five years later.

In 1880 Dr. Doyle left the university to make a seven-months' trip to the Arctic seas as unqualified surgeon on board a whaler. There was very little demand for surgery aboard the Hope, and he has described his chief occupation during the voyage as being employed in keeping the captain in cut tobacco, working in the boats after fish, and teaching the crew to box. He utilized his experience later in his story, "The Captain of the Polester."

Two years later, in 1882, after a four-months' voyage to the west coast of Africa, he settled down as a medical practitioner at Southsea, in England, where he remained until 1890. Those were arduous and trying years, in which he came to regard the calls of the profession he had adopted as interruptions in the real work of his life, and found that the writing of stories was a very slender prop upon which to lean for a livelihood. "Fifty little cylinders of manuscript," he says, "did I send out during eight years, which described a regular orbit among publishers, and usually came back, like paper boomerangs, to the place that they had started from." All this time he was writing anonymously, and during the ten years of his literary apprenticeship, he states that, in spite of unceasing and untiring literary effort, he never in any one year earned fifty pounds by his pen.

Then, in 1887, appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual a story from his pen called "A Study in Scarlet." It is a significant point in the author's career, for in this story Sherlock Holmes made his first appearance. It was published later in a book form, and went forth as his first novel, and immediately began to attract attention. Under these favoring circumstances he undertook the writing of "Micah Clarke." It was completed after a year's reading and five months' writing, and represented the most ambitious and hopeful work the author had yet accomplished. But it came back to him from one publishing house after another, until he began to despair of its acceptance. "I remember," he says, "smoking over my dog-eared manuscript when it returned for a whiff of country air, and wondering

Continued on second page, column two.

JUST PUBLISHED

A POPULAR EDITION OF

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BY CHARLES F. DOLE

Author of "The American Citizen," "The Religion of a Gentleman,"

"The Spirit of Democracy," etc.

THIS remarkably interesting and stimulating book has been everywhere welcomed as a most valuable contribution to the thought of the present day.

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It sheds a new light, bright, clear and convincing, in its common-sense optimism, upon the conditions that confront the nation to-day. Everyone who reads it will go forward with a clearer vision of the future of OUR COUNTRY and with renewed courage and faith in THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

Theodore C. Williams, late Master of the Hackley School, New York, in a San Francisco paper, declares that "it gives the profoundest thought with a transparent simplicity and charm that make it universally readable. It speaks as a friend to a friend. It has the rare eloquence of perfect ease and clearness."

The London *Spectator* calls it "a healthy and virile essay."

The Bradford (England) *Observer*, speaking of its reality and reasonableness, says it is "a very revelation."

These are only a few from hundreds of ecomiums commanding the book for its timeliness.

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MRS. WALDORF ASTOR.
One of the Five Original Gibson Girls.

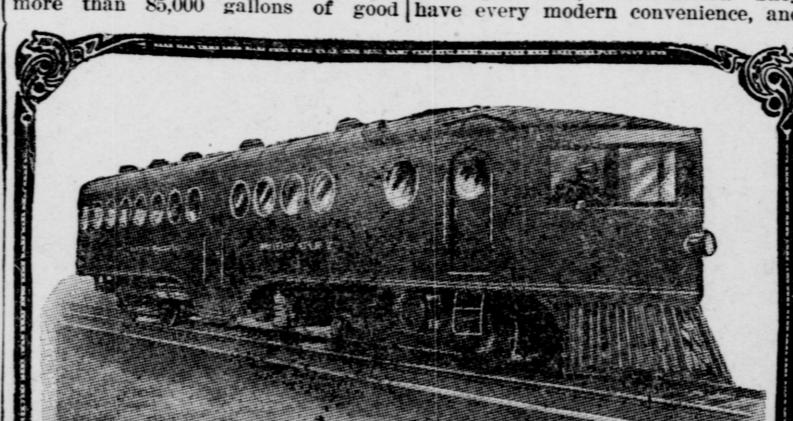
caught his breath just as Bobby Shaw, her divorced husband, had done several years ago in Old Virginia. And this was not strange. Waldorf Astor, always breathing in the compressed air of his father's house, timid, retiring and studious by nature, had not much opportunity for young girls' society, and almost never that of American girls. To him Mrs. Nannie Shaw was a revelation. For seven months he wooed her, and at the end of that time he was three-fourths American and four-fourths in love. Glowing, he followed her across the Atlantic.

It is only fair to young Astor to say that he has never been so aggressively British as his father, who spurns almost everything American, or his younger brother, John Jacob, who is an out-and-out Englishman.

EXCLUSIVE WEDDING SERVICE.

The wedding, which occurred at London in May, was a very quiet affair, only 17 invitations being sent out for the ceremony. The bride made the loveliest picture, standing, as it appeared, in a bed of lilies and roses near the chancel. A work of art, indeed, was her wedding gown, for it was made of the most expensive silk obtainable, adorned with rare old lace.

Among the many wedding presents, the most notable was the Sancy dia-



AUTOMOBILE CAR OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Standard oil went skimming down the Hudson into the ocean. There appears to be no way in which the oil company can collect for the petroleum thus wasted, as there is no official chart showing the location of the line in the river bed.

Traversing Russia on Roller Skates

A caravan which recently arrived at Beirut from Bagdad reported having passed near the city of Una about 300 miles east from there, an American named Arthur Crawford, who left that port early last month with the intention of proceeding through Asia Minor and India on instruments which he called road skates. The leader of the caravan

President Believes in Exercise.

President Roosevelt once rather shocked a mothers' meeting by announcing that a boy who wouldn't fight was not worth his salt. "He is either a coward or constitutionally weak. I have taught my boys to take their own part. I do not know which I should the more punish my boys for, cruelty or flinching. Both are abominable."

An Expert Opinion.

"Will alcohol dissolve sugar?"
"It will," replied Oalde Soaque; "it will dissolve gold, brick houses, and horses, and happiness, and love, and everything else worth having."

TELL-TALE THUMB-PRINTS.

FINGER MARKS OF CRIMINALS
LIFE LONG AIDS TO THEIR
DETECTION.

Individual Finger Marks Permanent
Through Life—Adoption of System
for Identification of U. S. Soldiers
and Sailors.

A few weeks ago Inspector McLaughlin of the New York City Detective Bureau received remarkable evidence of the value of thumb-print identification. A letter was brought to him through the mails from London containing the picture and record of a noted criminal whose thumb-print, with his name and description, was sent to London to test the efficiency of this new method of recording distinguishing marks of criminals. By the means of the thumb-print alone, the English police identified the criminal captured by the New York police, whose record in England includes eight imprisonments on charges of larceny. The prisoner was caught by Inspector McLaughlin in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in April. There were no charges against him in this country at the time, but the Inspector decided that his captive was an English "crook." It was found that two patrons of the hotel had been robbed and the prisoner was detained for a thorough investigation of his case. Meanwhile, the Inspector sent the thumb-print to London and the reply brought a photograph of the "crook" and a duplicate photograph of his thumb-print and his record.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

For some time the criminal bureaus of prominent cities have been using the Bertillon measurement system which also includes making two photographs of the suspicious character, but the French system and photography have fallen short in many cases, as a scheming criminal can adopt various subterfuges to cheat the law, but there is no way of changing the character of his thumb-print, for there are no two people whose thumbs are exactly alike, and each person has his own individual thumb-print whose character remains the same from the day of birth to the end.

OLD AS THE HILLS.

There is nothing really new in this mode of identification, as from time immemorial the Chinese have known



MAGNIFIED THUMB MARK SHOWING DISTINGUISHED LINES.

the fact that every man carries on his finger-tips the proofs of his identity, and passports in the Celestial land have consisted of a government-stamped piece of oil paper on which the traveler has to record his digital-marks before setting forth on his journey. So in India, where deeds transferring land have for centuries past been signed among the illiterate peasantry by a thumb-mark. Within recent years the government of India has extended this native custom to postoffice savings bank books, military and civil pension certificates, emigrants' contracts, mortgages on growing crops, and other transactions where false personation has to be guarded against or an authenticated acknowledgment of money received has to be made. Naturally, also, the system was promptly adopted for the identification of criminals, and it was an Indian police officer, E. R. Henry, inspector-general of police in Bengal, who carried to England his experiences in the work, and when appointed



THERE ARE NO TWO THUMB PRINTS ALIKE.

chief commissioner of police in London, introduced the method into New Scotland Yard.

FINGER PRINTS NEVER CHANGE.

Finger-marks continue permanent through life. Injuries may partially destroy them, but as the injury heals the original lines reassert themselves as before. In growing youth the ball of the finger enlarges; so does the pattern, but its distinctive tracings are absolutely unchanged, whereas the Bertillon method is applicable only to adults, when bone measurements have become fixed. Yet youthful criminals, for their own sake, as well as for society's are worth watching at every

stage of their career, and the finger-print system is the only means of identification yet devised that makes this practicable.

Not only is it virtually impossible that any man's ten finger-prints, one after the other, should resemble in mere general mathematical form each of those of another man, the chance against any such coincidence being calculated by Professor Francis Galton, the eminent anthropologist and mathematician, as one hundred and sixty-four million against one, but it is equally impossible that any two finger-prints should be identical in every detail.

Recently the United States government has also adopted the thumb-print system for identification of the sailors and soldiers in service, as this might become useful not only in cases of desertion, but also to more readily identify the bodies of those who have fallen on the field of battle.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

(Continued from preceding page.)

what I should do if some sporting kind of publisher were suddenly to stride in and make me a bid of forty shillings or so for the lot?" When the book at last fell into the hands of Mr. Andrew Lang, then acting for Messrs. Longmans, Green & Company, the success of Micah Clarke was assured, and its author's literary career placed on a firmer footing. The "Sign of the Four" followed in 1889, in which story Sherlock Holmes, who had made his bow to the public in "A Study in Scarlet," reappeared and increased Dr. Doyle's rising reputation. His heart, however, was in the historical novel, and in 1890 he followed up the success of Micah with "The White Company," in the preparation of which he read one hundred and fifteen volumes, French and English, dealing with the fourteenth century in England. His delight in the work is expressed in his own words: "To write such books," he once said, speaking of Micah Clarke and The White Company, "one must have an enthusiasm for the age about which he is writing. He must think it a great one, and then he must go deliberately to work and reconstruct it. Then is his a splendid joy."

STUDY IN SCARLET FOR \$125.00.

However, Dr. Doyle may prefer to write historical romances, and whatever his personal estimate of his great detective may be, the fact remains that in Sherlock Holmes he has created a character whose exploits are as familiar as household words, and who has entered into the very fibre of Anglo-Saxon life and literature. It is actually said that at times Dr. Doyle has expressed a wish that "Dr. Watson had never met Sherlock Holmes. It is on record that he thought so little of "A Study in Scarlet," the story in which Sherlock Holmes first appeared, that he sold it outright for \$125. The value of Sherlock Holmes has gone up since those days, however.

Dr. Doyle acknowledges some indebtedness to Dupin, the detective in Poe's short stories, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Purloined Letter." This is the more interesting for the reason that in "A Study in Scarlet," Sherlock Holmes is made to speak rather contemptuously of Dupin's skill and acumen. To quote Dr. Doyle again: "In work which consists in the drawing of detectives there are only one or two qualities which one can use, and an author is forced to hark back upon them constantly, so that every detective must really resemble every other detective to a greater or less extent. There is no great originality required in devising or constructing such a man, and the only possible originality which one can get into a story about a detective is in giving him original plots and problems to solve, as in his equipment there must be of necessity an alert acuteness of mind to grasp 's and the relation which each of them bears to the other."

CONSTRUCTION OF SHERLOCK.

Dr. Doyle went to work, therefore, to build up a scientific system in which everything might be logically reasoned out. Where Sherlock Holmes differed from his predecessors was that he had an immense fund of exact knowledge upon which to draw, in consequence of his previous scientific education. He was practical, he was systematic, he was logical, and his success in the detection of crime was to a large extent, not of chance or luck, but of his characteristic qualities. "With this idea," says Dr. Doyle, "I wrote a book on the lines I have indicated, and produced 'A Study in Scarlet.' That was the first appearance of Sherlock; but he did not arrest much attention, and no one recognized him as being anything in particular. About three years later, however, I was asked to do a small shilling book for Lippincott's Magazine, which publishes, as you know, a complete story in each number. I didn't know what to write about, and the thought occurred to me, 'Why not try to rig up the same chap again? I did it, and the result was 'The Sign of the Four.' Although the criticisms were favorable, I don't think that even then Sherlock attracted much attention to his individuality." But this shows Mr. Doyle's modesty.

GET INTO GOOD COMPANY.

We are preparing for publication in this Magazine Section a treat for our readers, and will very shortly present to you that most interesting novel of Sir A. Conan Doyle's, "THE WHITE COMPANY," full of excitement and adventure, with a pretty love story running through it, which ends "just right" and leaves everybody feeling good.

JOIN US NOW AND GET READY FOR THE OPENING CHAPTERS.

In spite of all the talk and rumpus in the House of Representatives over an attempt to eliminate the free seed fare, with its attendant enormous expenditure, when it came to a yea and nay vote of the members, the majority stood in favor of the appropriation. Each side in congress created a diversion in investigating against the proposition, and then enthusiastically voted it into the agricultural bill.

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CROCUSES IN MARCH.

BY EDITH DOANE.

"Anne! Whatever in the world—" The speaker, her fur coat white with snow, stood transfixed in the snow outside.

"Crocuses!" she gasped. "Crocuses—

in early March—with the snow outside an inch deep and more to follow! Crocuses!"

Words failing her, she stepped inside the heavy curtains and regarded the scene before her with astonished eyes.

It was a pretty room and long, with a blazing fire of pine logs at one end; a room that bespoke warmth and home and comfort. But the newcomer saw none of these. It was the mahogany table in the centre at which she gazed hypnotically, where masses of yellow crocuses glowed in reckless profusion.

They raised tremendous golden heads from a big brass bowl; then nodded from long, slender vases; they named on the edges of a pewter jug in riotous confusion.

The girl standing beside the table poked the last slender green stalk into place, and, stepping back, regarded her work with fine triumph. She turned a flushed face toward the doorway.

"The only trouble," she said, impressively, "will be to make him believe they grew."

"Yes, grew, naturally," with a vague wave of her hand in the direction of the window and the softly whirling flakes outside. "He won't believe it."

"Who won't believe it?"

"He who has the crocus hobby as seriously as daddy, and they kept at it until a moment of wild enthusiasm Daddy insisted that his crocus came up in March. Once—apologetically—"we did have a crocus the last day of March."

"But who—" began Dora again.

"Daddy saw he doubted it, but he didn't care, for by that time he had begun to believe it himself; so when he said he was coming to New York in March he invited him out, insisted, set the date and all. This is the date, and," Anne dimpled, "here are the crocuses."

"'Anne,' insisted her chum, firmly, 'will you stop saying "she" and "him" and tell me who and what you are talking about?'

"John Rexall," essayed Anne. "The man daddy met in camp and liked so well that he chummed with him, even though he shot more game than daddy does. He has money and good looks and—"

"Crocuses," suggested Dora.

Anne dimpled again. "If only I could make him believe they really grew!"

The door at the further end of the room seemed to admit a gray-haired man, rugged but kindly featured, who came down the room, waving his hand. Anne smiled at him across the crocuses. "You may just as well put that watch out of sight," she cried, as she placed a bowl of flowers on the piano. "No more calls to-night, Daddy, in this storm, and 'company comin' too."

Slipping her arm through her father's she led him close to the nodding blossoms. "Pretty fine crocuses—for March," she said, her eyes dancing with a smile. "I wonder if he'll like them."

"He'll like them," said John Rexall, his watch back into his pocket and smiling at her disappointed face.

"Explain it to John Rexall, and take good care of him. With him to look after you I shall not worry as to your safety."

"And with a quick goodby he chuckled, but his eyes were full of tenderness as Anne laid her cheek softly against his.

"You remember Milligan, the flagman?" Dr. Nelson said at last, again glancing at his watch.

Anne nodded.

"I must go at once. I shall be late."

"There is always somebody—" began Anne.

"Exactly!" Dr. Nelson thrust his watch back into his pocket and smiled at her disappointed face.

"Explain it to John Rexall, and take good care of him. With him to look after you I shall not worry as to your safety."

"And with a quick goodby he chuckled, but his eyes were full of tenderness as Anne laid her cheek softly against his.

"You did so strange? He had come to see her father, and she herself told him that her father was not at home. But reason as she might, the vague misgiving remained.

At the sound of the clock she shivered slightly, and getting up from her lowly position, she drew back the curtain of the window. The storm had ceased, and the snow lay lightly on branch and wall; the night was brilliant with moonlight clear as day, full of hallowed softness.

She stood for a while, spellbound by the glory of the scene before her, then turned again toward the fire. The crocuses she had worn that evening in her belt, now lying wilted on her dressing-table, caught her eye. "I forgot to look at the flowers—if the fire dies down the library will be too cold for them. I will attend them now; anything is better than waiting here."

She left her room and walked swiftly along the hall, her soft slippers making no sound on the floor.

As she reached the staircase a little sensation of fear ran through her; she hastened her footsteps and ran hurriedly along the lower hall, which was almost as light as day. It was the eerie time of night. Not until she was close to the library did she notice a tiny gleam of light creeping from beneath the door.

"Johnson has left a light for daddy," she thought, going steadily on and decidedly cheered by the thought that gloom did not await her.

Pushing open the door very gently, she entered the room.

At first the light dazzled her sight. She advanced a few steps, unconsciously trailing lighter light as she had done all along, lest she would wake some one in the household, and then placed her hand over her eyes, looking upward. The fire was nearly out. She turned her head, and then—then—she uttered a faint scream and grasped the back of a chair to steady herself.

With his back to her—all unaware of

man, evidently—and extremely good to look at. Just now amusement struggled with admiration in the clear-cut features, as he stepped forward and again held out his hand.

"Please forgive me," he began, quite as contritely as he really were to blame. "I did not know—it was so insufferably stupid of me!" He stopped. "You are altogether charming," said his eyes.

Anne's face softened. "I am sure Dr. Nelson will intercede for me," he went on, pursuing his advantage.

Anne smiled. "Dr. Nelson is not at home. I am his daughter," she said simply.

"Then we are all old friends," declared the man eagerly. "In camp last September your father—what first allow me to present myself. I am—"

"Mistah Rexall," announced Johnson, at the library door, bawling pomposly as he held aside the hangings to admit the visitor.

The girl standing beside the table poked the last slender green stalk into place, and, stepping back, regarded her work with fine triumph. She turned a flushed face toward the doorway.

"The surprise on Anne's face was equalled by that of the man beside her. He turned with a quick start, glanced sharply at the newcomer, then stood motionless in the shadow.

Anne stood motionless, her heart thumping wildly, wondering what the end would be. Then, suddenly the silence was broken by the distant sound of horses' roofs coming nearer. A noise of wheels on the gravel outside, a quick-spoken order to the driver, and one came along the porch, through the hall and into the room. Anne gave a quick little cry of relief and joy. "Daddy!" she cried.

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He stopped in amazement, looking from Anne to the man beside her. He flung up his hands, palm outward. "Who the devil are you?" he cried, beneath his teeth. His eyes were fixed with deadly hatred upon his foe.

For a moment no sound but that of the falling embers of the dying fire disturbed the stillness that reigned within the library.

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TWO-BITS AND A NICKEL.

"From Sunset." By H. WALTER BURR.

"Oh, this is grand!" exclaimed George Casey, as he paused for a few moments to enjoy the embracing air and scenery. All about him the mountains lay in tumbled heaps, farther on the foothills had crept downward, and still farther in the valley and out over the musing camp he could see the old trail that stretched away to the westward. He was near the camp, the young recruit came to Wyoming from his home in Boston, and he was drinking in the atmosphere of the new life to the fullest.

"Y-a-s," drawled the girl as she overtook her companion; "but I'm a thinkin' as how we better stop for a spell. It's a gettin' purty late, an' we're some twelve miles from town. We can't much more than git there by dark."

"Two-bits," said George tauntingly, "believe you me, a cowboy. He's been born and raised in this country, and you're scared about bein' out in the hills after dark. Now, I'm a tenderfoot, and yet I wouldn't have been scared all over these hills from now until next year."

George Casey was indeed a "tenderfoot," but this was not the worst of his failings. Raised in a wealthy family, he had been given everything he wished, and had ruled his father's house to the exclusion of the more important portion of the family; he did not for a moment doubt, and it was his greatest desire that others should share his thoughts with regard to him. When he found that he was to be in the summer in Wyoming looking after some mining interests, he determined that of all the things he would show the people there that here was one tenderfoot that was not so tender after all. The first friends whom he made on his first trip to Colorado Springs, had soon tired of his lordly ways and the only one who cared to accompany him on his various journeys over the hills was Two-bits, who followed him around like a tail.

No body could tell where. She was a rough, uncouth girl of fourteen years, born in the wilds and true to her birthplace. The high cheek bones, swarthy features, and Indian blood, were the fact of which she was proud.

No two characters could possibly have been more opposite than those of George Casey and Two-bits. She had always been accustomed to associating with the well-dressed, brown-haired, well-groomed cowboys, who were the life of their own kind, and sometimes enjoyed teasing her for the amusement of the gang. An admiring had been awakened in her for this smooth-shaven, well-dressed, polished gentleman who had come from the land of which she had heard such wonderful stories. She had dreamed of such individuals but had never seen one before. He appreciated the fact that she admired him, and since in one of his many visits she had been allowed to share the feeling, he gladly allowed her the monopoly of it.

So the two had formed a sort of social system all their own, with just two classes—master and valet.

"Well, we're stranded, "I ain't no coward, neither. But I tell you, we can't go back the way we come, for it's too long round. We got to go straight back toward the Springs, an' I'm goin' to do it."

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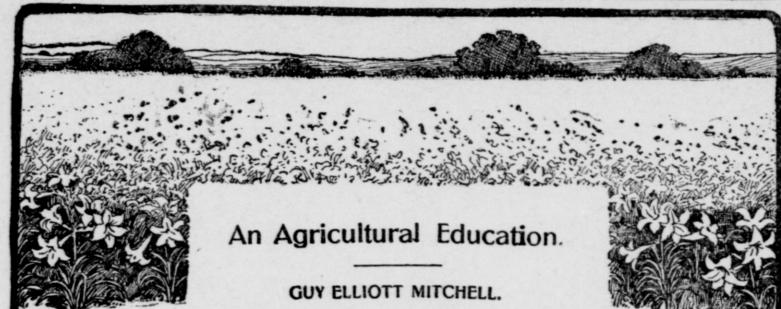
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An Agricultural Education.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The following interesting account of the life work of Edgar J. Hollister is sketched by Mrs. Grannis, who has had the opportunity of personally observing some of the results of his wonderful activity. Except for Dean Hollister's retiring modesty regarding his own performances, Mrs. Grannis says that it would be possible to present many more stimulating incidents of difficulties overcome. All in all, his life work is doing much not only for American agriculture, per se, but for the advancement of the idea that brainwork-farming pays, and that there is a promising field in this line of endeavor as in any of the mercantile or industrial occupations.

Through Toil to Triumph.

By Anna C. Grannis.

It is a far cry from a Canadian farmer boy in the sixties to the Dean of Agriculture to-day in a rising institution in the West, yet, by the application of science to practical farming, such a change has been wrought by Edgar J. Hollister, a soil expert of wide reputation.

No agricultural college opened its friendly doors to this young pioneer, nor was the Canadian government so deeply interested at that time as now, in its farming population. Books on the subject were few and fell woefully short of the mark, yet he knew neither discouragement nor dismay.

A call from western Ontario, his birthplace, came in 1873 and in response, some time was spent in setting out peach orchards, the work losing its irksomeness because of the study which accompanied it. Moreover, at this point a company was engaged in reclaiming some twenty-five thousand acres of land by the drainage of an inland lake. The young man assisted in some of the surveys and was in touch with the chief engineer of the work. His enthusiasm was aroused by the anticipation of the results which would come from the addition of such a large acreage, which hitherto worthless, was now, by reducing it to cultivation, to be made productive.

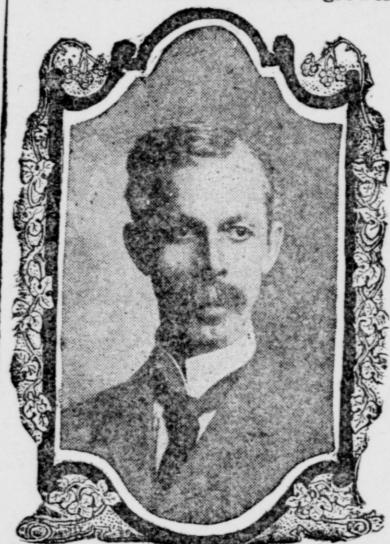
After some further years of study and preparation Mr. Hollister became interested in the organization of a company for the development of a large tract of swamp. The land was cleared of brush and reclaimed to cultivation, buildings erected, machinery installed and a system of farming, very nearly perfect, was established. Fields of six acres were made to produce an income of \$3,000.00 each, while others of four acres produced \$1,800.00. Of the latter \$1,200.00 was net; while thirty-five acres was made to yield \$14,000.00 gross at an expense of \$8,000.00. Of course, these were special crops such as celery, onions and other vegetables.

SLOW PROCESS OF NATURE.
In some instances five years is the period allowed for the reclamation of land by the slow process of nature after the drainage has been obtained. Even then these lands may fail to produce paying crops, because of their deficiency in essential elements such as lime, potash, phosphoric acid and magnesia. These are some of the forces which go to make stability in plants. It is true that such lands contain a large percentage of nitrogen, accumulated from the decomposition of vegetable matter annually produced in low places. However, this nitrogen, which would produce growth were it available, is in an unknown quantity and available only when sufficient moisture is present, yet does not produce the same results upon crops as nitrogen derived from other sources, such as bone, dried blood or barnyard manure.

To make these lands productive immediately after drainage, it is necessary to correct their acid condition by the use of lime and by disintegration of the soil particles, thereby increasing their powers to retain water and absorb oxygen. These forces together, will act on potash and the three absolute essentials to plant growth are ni-

Hollister proceeded upon the theory that, climatic conditions being equal, certain crops are adapted to certain soils, and that planting those which will bring the greatest revenue will enhance the value of the land, inspire the people with enthusiasm and encourage development in all lines of trade. For example, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was once surrounded by bogs and flats worth scarcely \$10,000 an acre. After the coming of the Hollanders, who began raising celery on these supposedly worthless lands, \$600,000.00 was brought annually to the town by the sale of this vegetable. In ten years' time the land increased in value to \$900.00 an acre.

In 1890, a trip was made to Colorado where the people were farming under irrigation, and here the growers



DEAN E. J. HOLLISTER.

were taught the economical use of water and the method of creating a favorable environment for plants. A visit was made to Maryland, where experiments with soil and plant life added still further to the experimenter's fund of knowledge, but in 1901, the most difficult and seemingly impossible work was to come, i.e., the reclaiming of tidal lands on the north shore of Long Island Sound. The Department of Agriculture had had a man in the field, who had reported the feasibility of reclamation but by slow processes, and that in investigation revealed too many failures.

In spite of this, Mr. Hollister had sufficient knowledge, gained experimentally, to suggest success, added to which was the further information gained during a four years' residence in Washington, D. C., for the express purpose of consultation and co-operation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture. An experiment was first made on a small tract on the south side of Long Island, where the salt bog had simply been taken up and thrown inside of a dike, constructed of lumber sufficiently strong to withstand the tide. This bog was made smooth and even, and chemically treated in the month of August. By the 1st of October the surface was covered with a beautiful growth of tame grass six inches high. This might certainly be termed, "A Quick Process Route." Work on a sixty-acre tract on the north side was begun in June and completed in December of the same year. On this land, covered the previous autumn with salt water, nine hundred bushels of turnips were produced on two acres during the first season. Rye, oats, celery and vegetables thrived on the same tract. The following year twenty acres were used to meadow land in April. By August it was covered by a beautiful turf, strong enough to hold up cattle pastured thereon. The remaining portion of the sixty acres produced luxuriant crops of vegetables and corn. A year later the meadow yielded four tons of hay to the acre and was considered a great demon-

strated by stockmen in other sections.

Some of the questions considered in the experiments were the composition and digestibility of alfalfa, the calculated cost of nutrients supplied by alfalfa and other feeding stuffs, the value of alfalfa hay cut at different periods of growth, alfalfa as a pasture, soiling, and hay crop, alfalfa meal, and the value of alfalfa, fresh and cured, for different kinds of farm animals and for poultry. The importance of this crop as a honey-producing plant was also considered.

Finely ground, kiln-dried alfalfa hay, called alfalfa meal, has given satisfactory results as feeding stuff. The commercial article is made from selected alfalfa and mixed with sugar-beet molasses in the proportion of 75 per cent. alfalfa and 25 per cent. molasses.

Horses and mules, it is stated, thrive on alfalfa pasture, and while alfalfa is too rich a food for mature horses unless used in combination with some other roughage, it is an excellent feed for young ones, as it seems to contain just the elements necessary to develop bone, muscle, and consequent size. Caution should be used, however, in feeding alfalfa to horses, particularly if they have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds, it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This is particularly noticeable in the urinary and respiratory glands.

When alfalfa is fed to horses in considerable quantity the grain ration must be proportionately reduced and an abundance of other roughage furnished. When horses have attained a mature age and it is desirable to change from other hay to alfalfa, this change must be very gradual, and the alfalfa selected for this purpose should be more advanced in growth at the time of cutting than that which is to be fed to cattle or sheep. As a general statement, very ripe alfalfa hay is the best to use for working and driving horses, while that prepared in the usual way—that is, cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom—is better for the colts. In any event, horses that are fed alfalfa hay must be given abundant exercise.

For dairy and beef cattle and for sheep, alfalfa has given very good results. As regards the use of alfalfa

a crop of corn sown broadcast. The corn was plowed down in the fall and the sand lot planted in rye. It will be seen that in this process nature was being assisted by moisture and sunlight to change sand into rye and corn stalks. Then the sand, by the natural process of decomposition of these grains, brought about a complete change in the physical condition of the soil.

The work of this interesting man attracted the attention of many people pursuing scientific agriculture, among whom was H. J. Heinz, the pickle manufacturer—57 kinds—who is interested not only in the culture of the vegetable kingdom but in the "real" growth of boys, and through his activity Mr. Hollister was elected Dean of Agriculture at the Agricultural Institute of Winona Lake, Indiana. Here he was seen last summer, handling his crops of embryo farmers who seemed imbued with his enthusiasm and whose first harvest received encomiums from five thousand visiting farmers, who unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the work.

EDUCATING FOR SMALL ARMS.

A plan is now taking tangible form, which will lead to the establishment of small farms comprising five to twenty acres each. On these farms young men will be taught combined scientific and practical agriculture. They will also demonstrate the possibility of getting an income and genuine happiness from their investments which may well be envied by the salaried man or the man of moderate capital in the city. It is believed that, this work will have a wholesome effect upon the farmers throughout the country. An increase of even \$100.00 in the revenue of each farmer when multiplied by five million, would establish the prosperity of the American Nation, the bulwarks of which

is its farming population.

Mr. Hollister is also directing a work of reclamation of a large tract of salt meadow on the Connecticut coast which, when reclaimed, will be used for the purpose of intensive farming, thereby firmly establishing the fact that these lands may be used to furnish employment and bring wealth and happiness to the people.

Thus each day reveals some new progress and farming, that once seemed a hopeless, hapless drudgery, is being shown a golden highway to an ever increasing success.

Value of Alfalfa to Farm Animals.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has recently published a study by I. D. Graham on the use of alfalfa for the growing and fattening of animals in the Great Plains region. The results attained by experiments, while of inestimable value to live stock growers in the region mentioned, may well be

hay for pigs, it is considered better to cut it early, so that a larger proportion of leaves may be saved and consequently a larger proportion of protein conserved. While late cutting, after the leaves have fallen somewhat and the stem hardened, is better for horses; for pigs, especially growing pigs, the crop should be so harvested as to save the largest number of leaves. Experience teaches also that the third or fourth crop is better for pigs because it is softer and more palatable. It is always wise to provide some sort of a trough or rack with a door in it for feeding alfalfa to hogs.

Alfalfa in its green state, or when used as hay or ensilage, is a first-class poultry food. Poultry will pasture on it during the summer and thrive. It is best for poultry to use the last cutting of alfalfa, as it is softer in texture, has a larger proportion of leaves, less woody matter, and is more succulent than any other cutting. While poultry of all classes will eat alfalfa hay, or at least the leaves from it, and thrive, it is undoubtedly a better practice to chop or grind it and mix it with a grain ration. A good practice is to steep the alfalfa hay in hot water and let it stand for several hours before feeding.

The Irish Potato.

A rich, sandy loam is best suited to the production of Irish potatoes, and the fertilizers employed should contain high percentage of potash. The main crop of Irish potatoes for family use should be grown elsewhere, but a small area of early ones properly belongs in the garden. The preparation of the soil should be the same as for general garden crops.

In a recent bulletin on farm vegetables, the department of Agriculture recommends that for late potatoes, the rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the hills 14 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Lay off the rows with a one-horse plow or lister, and drop the seed, one or two pieces in a place, in the bottom of the furrow. Cover the seed to a depth of about 4 inches, using a hoe or a one-horse plow for the purpose. One to three weeks will be required for the potatoes to come up, depending entirely upon the temperature of the soil. The ground may even freeze slightly after the planting has been done, but so long as the frost does not reach the seed potatoes no harm will result, and growth will begin as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm.

As soon as the plants appear above the ground and the rows can be followed, the surface soil should be well stirred by means of one of the harrow-toothed cultivators. Good cultivation should be maintained throughout the growing season, with occasional hand hoeing, if necessary, to keep the ground free from weeds. Much depends upon cultivation. Toward the last the soil may be worked up around the plants to hold them erect and pro-



STUDENTS CLEANING OUT A DRAIN AT WINONA.

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